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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period
14 July to 20 July
1946

ARMY
MEDICAL
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W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

SECTION I

WELFARE

Reserve Relief Supplies

A memorandum was issued to the Japanese Government (SCAPIN-1713-A), dated 13 July 1946, authorizing the distribution of approximately 50% of reported reserve relief supplies of former Japanese Army and Navy biscuits and canned foods in 32 prefectures experiencing the most serious food shortages. The authorized amounts consisted of 3,163,800 Kgs. of biscuits, and 5,952,100 Kgs. of canned foods. Distribution is to be made without charge to persons requiring supplementary public assistance at home or in public or private welfare institutions. Priority, as far as possible, is to be given to children, pregnant women, mothers of young children, and to the sick and the aged. The above amounts were in addition to some 796,000 Kgs. of reserve foods previously authorized for distribution. Allocations were based partly on numbers of persons requiring assistance according to Japanese estimates, and in some cases on special reports of conditions in certain areas.

Representatives of this section visited two (2) Mitsui Warehouses in Tokyo to inspect some 297,293 Kgs. of food concentrates and 15,251 liters of vitamin fruit juices from former Japanese air corps stocks, recently transferred from Saitama Prefecture. The stocks were well packed and in good condition. They were authorized for distribution to 161 various public and private welfare institutions in Tokyo-To, and to 58 in Kana-gawa-Ken in proportion to the number needy persons in these institutions. Actual distribution was expected to begin the following week.

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Public Assistance

A welfare representative of this section, attended a conference on the subject of the draft law on "Daily Life Security" at the invitation of the Central Association of Social Welfare in Tokyo. Present at the conference were some 40 persons including members of the Japanese Diet, officials of the Welfare Ministry, prominent educators, social workers and heads of public and private Social Welfare agencies. Free discussion took place concerning details of the proposed law. Emphasis was placed on the need for training qualified welfare workers, and the improvement of the Homen-iin (volunteer district welfare commissioner).

Social Work Education

A new section, called the "General Affairs Section" was established in the Social Affairs Bureau of the Welfare Ministry. One of its chief functions is the development of Social work education in Japan. For this purpose an experienced educator and settlement worker was assigned to the new section to devote full time to this problem. Tentative plans call for the development of a one-year course in Social work for College graduates, a three-year course for Middle-school graduates, and an in-service training program for persons presently engaged in welfare work.

A representative attended a city-wide meeting of 1,000 Tokyo-To Homen-iin, and explored with them the concept of public assistance as a matter of right versus charity as a matter of "radiance from above".

The duties of the volunteer welfare workers was emphasised, and the duties and responsibilities of welfare clients in giving factual information relative to their individual situations was pointed out.

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Foreign Nationals

Instructions were issued to the Imperial Japanese Government, standardizing the supplementary ration made available to foreign nations and assuring its continuance.

The above was contained in Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, SCAPIN 1069, "Ration for United Nations Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons".

The Japanese Government is required by 25 July 1946, to submit to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, for approval, lists of foods supplementary to the regular Japanese ration which will cover the minimum nutritional requirements for the persons indicated in paragraph 2 of this directive. These lists will contain suitable food for a basically rice dietaries and a non-rice dietaries. Upon approval The Imperial Japanese Government will assure General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, that the food will be made regularly available through normal rationing channels for purchase.

Nothing in this directive will be construed to change the food ration for enemy nationals as contained in SCAPIN 459.

Commanding General, Eighth Army will require frequent inspections of foreign nationals supply points of the Japanese Government to assure that food of sufficient quantity and quality is regularly made available for purchase by foreign nationals.

Japanese officials are required to give advance warning when articles of food must be substituted in sufficient time to report the changes to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Japanese officials are also required to give efficient and courteous treatment in their relations with foreign nationals.

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The Commanding General, Eighth Army is requested to exercise surveillance in enforcing the terms of the directive and to take corrective action in cases deemed necessary.

Red Cross

The training course for the newly assigned Japanese Red Cross general field representatives was completed by the American Red Cross field representative. A schedule for chapter survey visits is to begin on 22 July, for the six northern prefectures including Hokkaido.

SECTION II

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3032 hospitals with a bed capacity of 209,612 beds, 108,592 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 240,910 out-patients treated.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 14-20 July 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Iwate	Swine Plague	2
Iwate	Swine Erysipelas	3
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	13
Wakayama	Anthrax	1 c
Miyagi	Anthrax	3 h
Hiroshima	Blackleg	1
Oita	Blackleg	1

Control measures are immunization and quarantine.

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Monthly Animal Disease Report for June 1946. Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report for June 1946, submitted by the Animal Disease Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Brucellosis	16
Trichomoniasis	4
Texas Fever	13
Swine Plague	3
Swine Erysipelas	4
Rabies	2
Strangles	138
Equine infectious anemia	26
Pullorum (chick)	289

Monthly Meat Inspection Report May 1946. Following is a summary of the Meat Inspection Report for May 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	11,150	1979	88	4305	3100
Condemned					
Ante mortem	1	1	0	0	3
Post mortem			0		4
Total	8	0	0	2	4
Partial	199	8	0	30	278
Viscera	2266	77	0	1472	442

SECTION IV

DENTAL AFFAIRS

There were 272 dentists re-established in practice during the month ending 15 June.

The rehabilitation program is 59% completed to date.

SECTION V

NURSING AFFAIRS

General

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The Prefectural surveys are being continued and much interest has been shown among the doctors and nurses in the various areas.

The final committee meeting of the Refresher course was held 18 July 1946 at Red Cross Hospital. Plans for the awarding of the certificates were made and the program discussed. All bills were paid out of fees collected for course. Plans have been made for the nurses to meet every month in order to discuss current nursing problems.

Plans have been made for the Demonstration School to have student affiliation in September in the Children and Women's Hospital (Aikku Hospital). This will be a great step forward in Nursing Education here. Affiliation with other institutions to include maternity work in progressing satisfactorily.

SECTION VI

SUPPLY

General

Approval was given for the removal of 159 medicines from the controlled distribution list. This leaves a total of 178 items of medicines being distributed by the Central Medicine Control Co. The medicines removed from the control list are considered to be the least important of those distributed by the Control Company, and the supply exceeds the demand.

Production figures are being closely watched and it is planned to remove additional medicines from the control list as production approaches demand.

A total of 19 medicines were added to the controlled list. These included mainly sulfonamide preparations which had not been previously

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controlled due to the fact that production was practically negligible. Production is now being increased and it will be necessary to apply controls in order to insure an equitable distribution.

Production

A representative visited all factories producing pyrethrum emulsion. Production was found to be excellent. A small shortage of 50 gallon drum cans exists but action has been taken to correct this situation. All factories have sufficient materials to produce the quantity planned. Large quantities have already been distributed throughout Japan. All prefectural military government teams have been requested to determine that this pyrethrum emulsion is being utilized correctly and as quickly as possible after receipt by prefectural health officials.

The production of spraying equipment is progressing slowly. Employees of the factory were victims of a dysentery epidemic for a period of ten (10) days which delayed the program. Spraying equipment will be distributed as rapidly as possible.

Current literature on the production of penicillin has been forwarded to the Headquarters and Headquarters detachment of all Military Government regions with instructions to encourage all manufacturers interested in large scale production of penicillin.

Distribution

Reports from The Medicine Control Company indicate that during the month of June, ¥19,919,842.29 of controlled medicaments were purchased for distribution, and ¥31,871, 126.56 were distributed through national trade channels.

Recent field visits have indicated the possibility that DDT products

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may have been issued to Japanese Agencies without the proper accounting being made. All issues of U. S. Army supplies to the Japanese are to be covered by forwarding signed receipts in duplicate to the Economic and Scientific Section, GHQ, SCAP.

Narcotics

On the morning of 19 July 1946, Tokyo-To narcotic officials reported registrations in Tokyo under the new narcotic regulations had reached approximately eight thousand. It is estimated this figure represents about 90 percent of the narcotic dealers in Metropolitan Tokyo eligible for registration. The remaining 10 percent are expected to register by the close of business on 20 July 1946.

At a round table discussion attended by Narcotic Control officers, officials of the Welfare Ministry Pharmacy Section, a Tokyo Narcotic Inspector, and several druggists and doctors, various problems connected with the newly enacted narcotic regulations were explained and discussed. The discussion was frank and free ranging in subject from the sometimes autocratic demeanor of Japanese officials to the sometimes cynical and do-nothing attitude of Japanese doctors and druggists. The meeting ended in a feeling of unanimity, however, with promises of cooperation from all sides.

Taro Kamiwada, a former captain in the Japanese Navy, who in Korea consigned three tons of opium to Suyeo Yamashita, principal defendant in the Kondo Opium Case, has been arrested in Japan, according to an informal report from the Tokyo Procurator's Office. The arrest brings the total number of defendants in the Kondo opium case to nine.

Enactment of new Japanese narcotic regulations has made further con-

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signment of seized Japanese medicinal narcotics or of other Japanese medicinal narcotics in the custody of Allied Forces to the Ninth Medical Depot, Kobe, or the Twenty-ninth Medical Depot, Yokohama, unnecessary. Instructions have been given to deliver such narcotics into the custody of narcotic officials in the Sanitary Bureau of the local prefectural government. The narcotics will ultimately be delivered to SCAP approved wholesale drug houses under instructions given to the prefectural narcotic officials by the Welfare Ministry.

SECTION VII

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Cholera. A total of 100 cases of cholera or suspected cholera has been reported from Hiroshima Ken. There has been 33 deaths to date. Control measures are being carried out and are considered effective. The Acting Chief, Preventive Medicine Division is in Korea conferring on cholera control measures there.

Japanese B encephalitis. Two new suspected cases of Japanese B encephalitis have been reported as of 20 July. One case reported from Muroto Ettagaki which has had 2 previous cases with 1 death.

Dysentery. There is some increase in dysentery particularly in Ehime Ken, 58 cases being reported to date.

Typhus. Typhus does not present a problem. Only occasional cases are now being reported.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supply. Shortage of chlorine cylinders in the United States is

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delaying the shipment of chlorine for treatment of supplies in cities having large concentrations of occupational personnel. Japanese cities are being urged to return empty cylinders promptly to maintain maximum possible production of chlorine in this country.

Insect and Rodent Control. Production of Japanese manufactured larvicides has increased rapidly in the past few weeks. These are now being distributed in fairly large quantities to all prefectures. Larvicidal control work has been delayed by lack of spraying equipment, but this is now being distributed from Japanese manufacturers. Both supplies and equipment are now available from U. S. Army stocks.

An effective insect control program has been reported in progress in Kochi, Shikoku, where the mosquito population is said to be the lowest in many years.

Port Quarantine

Cholera continues to be the disease of primary concern. Approximately 45 cases are being held in quarantine at the four repatriation ports of Hakata, Sasebo, Senzaki and Uraga. Some thousands of contacts are also in quarantine at these same ports. No cholera is known to exist at the other six repatriation centers.

Available evidence indicates cholera to be present very near to Hulatao. So far as known, the disease is not present in Hulatao itself.

The Port Quarantine Consultant visited the Senzaki and Hakata repatriation centers and found considerable improvement in the physical plant.

Laboratory Activities

The laboratory consultant accompanied by a representative from the

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Welfare Ministry conducted a preliminary inspection of biological laboratories in the Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto areas.

Many instances of poor sanitary conditions, unsterile technique, and wide differences in technical procedures were observed. The resultant material will be distributed to Military Government teams for future reference.

Preliminary tests on the smallpox vaccine stored in Osaka have been completed and have been found to be equivocable. Further assays will be done before the vaccine is either condemned or approved.

Medical Examiner System

On this sametrip, conferences were held with Japanese Medical Examiners of the above 3 cities. Considerable differences, both in the actual operation and even more marked, in their system of keeping records were found. A standard basic plan is now being tested in the Tokyo area and will be distributed if operational tests prove satisfactory.

Venereal Disease

Conferences were held with officials from the tactical forces, local military government, and Japanese prefectures of the aforementioned three places.

Favorable comment was voiced to the plan for holding regional VD control sessions with representatives of the above group. First such meeting is planned for September for the Tokyo area; subsequent sessions to cover the rest of Japan.

Attention was directed to SCAPIN 642, and investigations for specific instances of non-compliance with said directive are being carried out. Such reports should be forwarded to this office.

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SECTION VIII

DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 430 (19 Jul 46)PH, (SCAPIN-1069) Subj: Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons.

AG 430 (19 Jul 46)PH, 19 July 1946, Subj: Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum, Number (SCAPIN-1069), 19 July 1946, Subj: "Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral Nationals and Stateless Persons".

SECTION IX

SUMMARY OF REPORT FROM KOREA FOR WEEK ENDING 29 JUNE 46

Public Welfare

A five day conference of Provincial Welfare Officers opened on 25 June and began a series of discussions mainly to orient Koreans in their duties. Execution of duties in connection with welfare is left to the Koreans counterparts with only supervision being exercised by military personnel. Excellent results were obtained in the form of suggestions by Korean delegates.

Flood and disaster relief were given priority consideration during the week. Mr. Paul Chavehavadze ARC, and Lt. Frank Convey, Welfare Bureau and Captain Blumenthal, Bureau of Health, were appointed as committee for flood and disaster relief.

Kyongzang Namdo's was allocated 285 boxes of relief supplies donated by Hawaiian Council of Churches, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Statistics

Korean repatriates have used 161,000 tons of food effecting two million persons since October 1945. About 170,000 families have been re-housed and 180,000 families remain in need of housing.

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At present there are 74 temporary refugee shelters with capacity of 31,720 persons.

Hospital Administration

Establishment of a Health Center in Seoul, is in progress.

Veterinary Affairs

Conferences were held with leading educators concerning the location of the new proposed Veterinary College. Under consideration are Pusan, Suwon and Seoul.

Conferences were held with various Bureaus in the Public Health Department concerning the duties of Veterinarians in the field. It was decided that they will be responsible for the inspection and licensing of food establishments in addition to the inspection of foods of animal origin.

Letters were forwarded to all Provincial Governors explaining the duties and responsibilities of Regional Veterinarians. The American occupied zone has been divided into three regions with the three northern Provinces in region one, the three southwestern in region three.

Nursing Affairs

Surveys and inspections continue in the provinces. Plans are underway to establish a branch of the Nursing Arts Institute at Pusan in August where a one month concentrated program will be held for nurses from Cheju-do, Cholla Namdo, Kyongsang Pukto, and Kyongzang Namdo.

A recruitment program for highly qualified nursing school candidates is being planned for July and August.

Bureau of Pharmaceutical Affairs

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General. A list of supplies available for export to North of 38 degrees was compiled and submitted to NEB.

Manufacturing. Two manufacturing concerns were allocated Nitric Acid for the manufacture of bismuth submitrate. An allocation of 36,000 yards of muslin from CAD supplies was released for the manufacture of adhesive tape.

Two medicines advertised as being good for Cholera were tested and proven false. Further manufacture has been prohibited.

Distribution. Approximately 12 tons of emergency medical supplies were sent to Taegu for treatment of Cholera. Shipments of disinfectants for use in the cholera epidemic were made to Cholla Namdo and Cholla Pukto.

J. U. Weaver
J. U. WEAVER,

Colonel, Medical Corps,

Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section

2 Incls:

#1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 6 July 1946.

#2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 29 June 1946.

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Inclosures missing

